

hoarseness, swollen tonsils and dryness of the throat will obtain great relief by gargling;" (carton) "Diphtheria and Sore Throat Remedy * * * For the Relief of Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Enlarged or Inflamed Tonsils, Ulcerated Mouth, Hoarseness and all of the various forms of Throat Diseases."

On November 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17773. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 8 Drums of Alcoholic Mixture. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 24787, 24788. I. S. Nos. 035266, 035267, 035268, 035269, 037417, 037418. S. Nos. 3161, 3163.)

Samples of extract of ginger from the herein-described interstate shipments having been found to differ from the pharmacopoeial standard, since they contained rosin and a phenolic substance which are not present in true extract of ginger, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

On May 31, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of eight drums, or barrels, of a product billed and invoiced as fluid extract of ginger, U. S. P., remaining in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Hub Products Co., in part from Boston, Mass., in various consignments, on or about February 4, February 11, February 13, and March 18, 1930, respectively, and in part from Point Morris, N. J., in two consignments, on or about March 11, and March 13, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the States of Massachusetts and New Jersey into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Liquid medicine in bulk."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it contained rosin and phenolic substances and compounds which are not provided for or recognized by the United States Pharmacopoeia as ingredients of fluid extract of ginger, U. S. P.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the above-quoted statement on the labeling was false and misleading, since the article was not intended to be used as a medicine.

On November 20, 1930, the intervenor having withdrawn claim and answer, judgment of forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17774. Misbranding of Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol. U. S. v. 34 1/2 Dozen Packages, et al., of Wampole's Vaginal Cones Boroglyceride Compound With Ichthyol. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 25225, 25226. I. S. Nos. 4781, 4782. S. Nos. 3469, 3470.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, labeled as Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol, from the herein-described interstate shipments having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On October 20, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 47 10/12 dozen packages of Wampole's vaginal cones boroglyceride compound with ichthyol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by Henry K. Wampole & Co. (Inc.), from Philadelphia, Pa., in various consignments, on or about August 5, September 4, and September 16, 1930, respectively, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of boric acid, borax, a zinc compound, a sulphonated compound, gelatin, and glycerin.

It was alleged in the libels that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article, appearing on the box label and in the accompanying circular, were false and fraudulent, since the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed; (Box) "For Inflammatory or Congested Conditions of the Vagina and Uterus;" (circular) "In treatment of gonorrhea, Wampole's Ichthyol Cones should prove a helpful adjunct, in view of the reported effectiveness of Ichthyol in cases of acute and chronic gonorrhea * * * dissolving slowly and completely, insuring opportunity for prolonged therapeutic action."

On November 15, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgments of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17775. Misbranding of Bee brand laxative quinine tablets. U. S. v. 33 Dozen Boxes of Bee Brand Laxative Quinine Tablets. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24701. I. S. No. 017163. S. No. 3013.)

An examination of samples of a drug product, known as Bee brand laxative quinine tablets, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the article contained no quinine and that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia.

On April 7, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 33 dozen boxes of Bee brand laxative quinine tablets, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about January 4, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained acetanilide (1.9 grains per tablet), cinchonine, caffeine, podophyllum resin, and not more than a trace of quinine.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the use of the word "Quinine" as a part of the name appearing on the box and in the accompanying circular was false and misleading.

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the box and in the circular, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Tin box) "For Coughs, LaGrippe * * * Bronchitis, * * * and feverish conditions of the system;" (circular) "For Coughs * * * Bronchitis, Catarrh, LaGrippe, * * * and All Feverish Conditions of the System. They * * * act on liver, tone up the system and put it in a healthy condition, * * * Directions * * * The Cough * * * being relieved."

On October 6, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17776. Misbranding of Haemozon and Ferrosanol. U. S. v. 55 Cans of Haemozon, et al. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 19948, 19949. I. S. Nos. 13527-v, 13529-v. S. No. E-5260.)

Examination of samples of the herein-described drug products, known as Haemozon and Ferrosanol, having shown that the labels bore curative and therapeutic claims that were not justified by the composition of the articles, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On April 4, 1925, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid libels praying seizure and condemnation of 55 cans of Haemozon and 27 bottles of Ferrosanol, remaining